

## DIE

To DIE. *v. n.* [beabian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood; and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer.

Sidney.

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,  
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addis. Ovid. Metam.*  
Oh let me live my own, and die too!

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion,  
that it was his destiny to die in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,  
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, dies:  
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;

But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:  
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!  
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to die;  
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality. *Pope's Hom. Iliad.*

3. It has by before an instrument of death.

Of before a disease.  
They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have died of it, or at least have been very infirm. *Wise's Surgery.*

5. For commonly before a privative, and of before a positive cause.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;  
At last with terror she from thence doth fly,  
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,  
And thuns it still, although for thirst she die.

Davies.

He in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst. *Addis.*  
Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and died of his fall. *Addis.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I die for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
What is the love of our neighbour?  
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ died. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?  
Of sorriest fancies your companion making,  
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died  
With them that think on. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have died with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret die within his own breast. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 595.*

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. *1 Sa.*  
[In theology.] To perish everlastingly.  
So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die. *Hakewell on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To founts of heav'nly harps the die away,  
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope's Elvi. to Avelard.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,  
When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Sb. H. VI.*  
The smaller stains and blemishes may die away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addis. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 256.*

12. [In the title of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they died for Rebecca. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 110.*  
To wither as a vegetable.  
Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John xii. 25.*

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. f.* pl. dice. [*de*, French; *dis*, Welsh.]  
A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.  
Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
He knows which way the lot and the die shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *Saith's Sermons.*

2. Hazard; chance;

Eftsoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon flaid,  
Temp'ring the passion with advenient flow,  
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;  
For th' equal die of war he well did know. *Fairy Queen.*  
So both to battle fierce arranged are;

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In which his harder fortune was to fall

Under my spear: such is the die of war. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Thine is the adventure, thine the victory:  
Well has thy fortune turn'd the die for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *n. f.* plur. dies. The stamp used in coinage.

There have been such variety of dies made use of by Wood in stamping his money, that it makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult. *Swift.*

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the die stain'd,  
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*  
There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates: cobblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

DIE. *n. f.* [*dieta*, low Latin; *dieta*, *dieta*.]  
1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of diet, than to maintain life. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Time may come, when men  
With angels may participate; and find  
No inconvenient diet, nor too light fare. *Mit. Par. Loff.*

No part of diet, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not so proper where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon's Essays 31.*

I restrained myself to so regular a diet, as to eat flesh but once a day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

- To DIE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She diets him with fasting every day,  
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,  
And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,  
To diet rank minds sick of happiness,  
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop  
Our very veins of life. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We powt upon the mornings, are unapt  
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd  
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls  
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him  
Till he be dieted by my request. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,  
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shaksp. Com. of Err.*  
Henceforth my early care  
Shall 'tend thee, and the fertile burden ease  
'Till dieted by thee, I grow mature  
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Mit. P. L.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have dieted a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revenge,  
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor  
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shaksp. Othello.*

To board; to supply with diet.

- To DIE. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;  
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*  
DIET-DRINK. *n. f.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines.

DIET. *n. f.* [from *diet*, an appointed day, *Skinner*: from *diet*, an old German word signifying a multitude, *Jenius*.] An assembly of princes or estates.

An emperor in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DIETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER. *n. f.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

DIETETICAL. *n. f.* [*dieta*, *dieta*.] Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food. *He*

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He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietical caution, and such as, without a journey to Aesculapius, culinary prescription might have been afforded.

This book was received by the publick with the respect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the dietetic philosophy. *Arbutnot on Aliments, Pref.*

To DIFFER. *v. n.* [*differe*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing found from the same pipe dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern  
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,  
Nor how the hero differs from the brute. *Addis. Cato.*

The several parts of the same animal differ in their qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and understanding shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon's Essays.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments, *Addis. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit;  
We'll never differ with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Others differ with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DIFFERENCE. *n. f.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker, b. iv.*

The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thus born alike, from virtue first began  
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:  
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,  
But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such difference. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Oh the strange difference of man and man!  
To thee a woman's services are due;  
My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Here might be seen a great difference between men practised to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference?  
—It was a contention in publick. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
He is weary of his life that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution, under a good administration, does not only make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Addis. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 31.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences. *Tillot.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the difference,  
That holds this present question in the court? *Shaksp.peare.*

7. A logical distinction.  
Some are never without a difference, and commonly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.  
Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty. *Davies.*

To DIFFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.  
Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are *differentiated* by other concurrent causes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Grafts *differentiate* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Ray on the Creation.*

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We see nothing that *differeces* the courage of Mintheusa from that of Sergethus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

DIFFERENT. *adj.* [from *differ*.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and, in the absence of those, which cause any pain: now these, to different men, are very different things. *Locke.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addis. on Italy.*

2. Of many contrary qualities.

The Britons change  
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,  
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and soil  
Portend distempers. *Phillips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different. *Dryden's Duffresney.*

DIFFERENTIAL Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions; about the invention of which there has been a contest between Leibnitz and Sir Isaac Newton. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

He may consider how *different* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a person of an ordinary genius. *Addis. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 49.*

DIFFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing*.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differing*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glauco. Scrp. c. 4.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,  
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit towards that see, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bac.*

DIFFICILNESS. *n. f.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance; impracticability.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or forwardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficil*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*

DIFFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil.

It is *difficil* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficil* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY. *n. f.* [from *difficult*; *difficilis*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficil*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention to the discharge of it. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *Saith's Sermons.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:  
Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie at present under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures. *Addis. on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*  
To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffide*, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

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Dryden.

DIFFIDENCE.